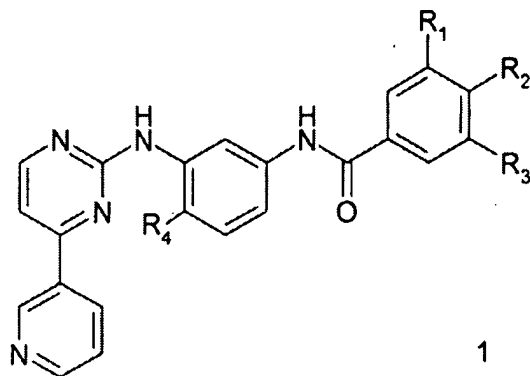


Amendments to the ClaimsListing of the Claims:

1. (Original) A compound of formula 1



wherein

$R_1$  represents hydrogen and  $R_2$  represents  $NR_5R_6$ , or  $R_1$  represents  $NR_5R_6$  and  $R_2$  represents hydrogen;

$R_3$  represents lower alkyl, fluoroalkyl, hydroxyalkyl or carbamoyl;

$R_4$  represents hydrogen, lower alkyl or halogen; and

$R_5$  and  $R_6$  represent, independently of each other, hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, lower acyloxy-lower alkyl, carboxy-lower alkyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl, amino-lower alkyl, lower alkylamino-lower alkyl, di(lower alkyl)amino-lower alkyl, N-lower alkylpiperidinyl, N-lower alkylpyrrolidinyl, or lower acyl, or  $R_5R_6$  together represent alkylene with four, five or six carbon atoms, oxa-lower alkylene with one oxygen and three or four carbon atoms, or aza-lower alkylene with one nitrogen and three or four carbon atoms wherein the nitrogen atom is unsubstituted or substituted by lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl or lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, and wherein lower alkylene in each case may be partially or totally unsaturated and/or the carbon atoms of lower alkylene may be substituted by lower alkyl, hydroxy or lower alkoxy;

and a N-oxide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of such a compound.

2. (Original) A compound of formula 1 according to claim 1 wherein

$R_1$  represents hydrogen and  $R_2$  represents  $NR_5R_6$ , or  $R_1$  represents  $NR_5R_6$  and  $R_2$  represents hydrogen;  
 $R_3$  represents lower alkyl, fluoroalkyl, hydroxyalkyl or carbamoyl;  
 $R_4$  represents lower alkyl; and  
 $R_5$  and  $R_6$  represent, independently of each other, hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, lower acyloxy-lower alkyl, carboxy-lower alkyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl, amino-lower alkyl, lower alkylamino-lower alkyl, di(lower alkyl)amino-lower alkyl, N-lower alkylpiperidinyl, N-lower alkylpyrrolidinyl, or lower acyl, or  $R_5R_6$  together represent alkylene with four, five or six carbon atoms, oxa-lower alkylene with one oxygen and three or four carbon atoms, or aza-lower alkylene with one nitrogen and three or four carbon atoms wherein the nitrogen atom is unsubstituted or substituted by lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl or lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, and wherein lower alkylene in each case may be partially or totally unsaturated and/or the carbon atoms of lower alkylene may be substituted by lower alkyl, hydroxy or lower alkoxy;  
 and a N-oxide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of such a compound.

3. (Original) A compound of formula 1 according to claim 1 wherein  
 $R_1$  represents hydrogen and  $R_2$  represents  $NR_5R_6$ , or  $R_1$  represents  $NR_5R_6$  and  $R_2$  represents hydrogen;  
 $R_3$  represents trifluoromethyl;  
 $R_4$  represents methyl; and  
 $R_5$  and  $R_6$  represent, independently of each other, hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, lower acyloxy-lower alkyl, carboxy-lower alkyl, lower alkoxycarbonyl-lower alkyl, amino-lower alkyl, lower alkylamino-lower alkyl, di(lower alkyl)amino-lower alkyl, N-lower alkylpiperidinyl, N-lower alkylpyrrolidinyl, or acetyl, or  $R_5R_6$  together represent alkylene with four, five or six carbon atoms, oxa-lower alkylene with one oxygen and three or four carbon atoms, or aza-lower alkylene with one nitrogen and three or four carbon atoms wherein the nitrogen atom is unsubstituted or substituted by lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl or lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, and wherein lower alkylene in each case may be partially or totally unsaturated and/or the carbon atoms of lower alkylene may be substituted by lower alkyl, hydroxy or lower alkoxy;  
 and a N-oxide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of such a compound.

4. (Original) A compound of formula 1 according to claim 1 wherein

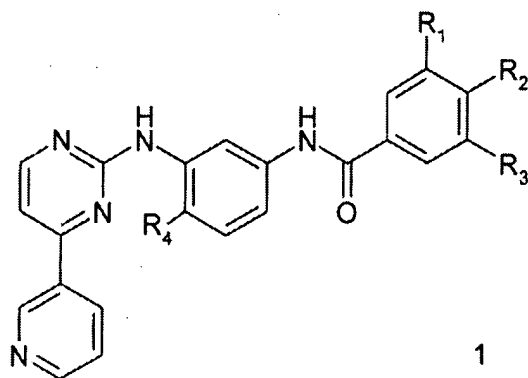
$R_1$  represents hydrogen and  $R_2$  represents  $NR_5R_6$ , or  $R_1$  represents  $NR_5R_6$  and  $R_2$  represents hydrogen;  
 $R_3$  represents trifluoromethyl;  
 $R_4$  represents methyl; and  
 $R_5$  and  $R_6$  represent, independently of each other, hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, amino-lower alkyl, lower alkylamino-lower alkyl, di(lower alkyl)amino-lower alkyl, N-lower alkylpiperidinyl, or lower acyl, or  $R_5R_6$  together represent alkylene with four or five carbon atoms, oxa-lower alkylene with one oxygen and three or four carbon atoms, or aza-lower alkylene with one nitrogen and three or four carbon atoms wherein the nitrogen atom is unsubstituted or substituted by lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl or lower alkoxy-lower alkyl, and wherein lower alkylene in each case may be partially or totally unsaturated and/or the carbon atoms of lower alkylene may be substituted by lower alkyl;  
and a N-oxide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of such a compound.

5. (Original) A compound of formula 1 according to claim 1 wherein  
 $R_1$  represents hydrogen and  $R_2$  represents  $NR_5R_6$ , or  $R_1$  represents  $NR_5R_6$  and  $R_2$  represents hydrogen;  
 $R_3$  represents trifluoromethyl;  
 $R_4$  represents methyl; and  
 $R_5$  and  $R_6$  represent, independently of each other, hydrogen, lower alkyl, di(lower alkyl)amino-lower alkyl, N-lower alkylpiperidinyl, or lower acetyl, or  $R_5R_6$  together represent alkylene with four or five carbon atoms, oxa-lower alkylene with one oxygen and four carbon atoms, or aza-lower alkylene with one nitrogen and three or four carbon atoms wherein the nitrogen atom is unsubstituted or substituted by lower alkyl, and wherein aza-lower alkylene may be unsaturated and/or the carbon atoms of aza-lower alkylene may be substituted by lower alkyl;  
and a N-oxide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of such a compound.

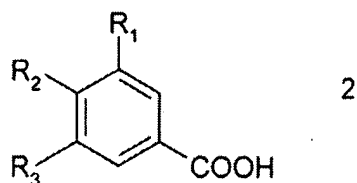
6. (Original) A compound of formula 1 according to claim 1 wherein  
 $R_1$  represents hydrogen and  $R_2$  represents  $NR_5R_6$ , or  $R_1$  represents  $NR_5R_6$  and  $R_2$  represents hydrogen;  
 $R_3$  represents trifluoromethyl;  
 $R_4$  represents methyl; and  
 $R_5$  and  $R_6$  represent, independently of each other, hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, 2-dimethylaminoethyl, 4-methyl-1-piperidinyl, or acetyl, or  $NR_5R_6$  together represent

pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, N-methylpiperazino, 1H-imidazolyl, 1H-2-methylimidazolyl, 1H-4-methylimidazolyl or 1H-2,4-dimethylimidazolyl; and a N-oxide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of such a compound.

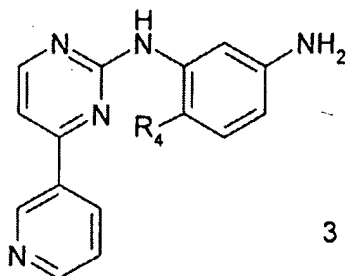
7. (Original) A process for the synthesis of a compound of the formula 1



or an N-oxide or a salt thereof, wherein the symbols  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are as defined in claim 1, characterized in that a compound of formula 2



wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are as defined for a compound of formula 1, or a derivative thereof wherein the carboxy group  $-COOH$  is in activated form, is reacted with an amine of the formula 3



wherein  $R_4$  is as defined for a compound of the formula 1, optionally in the presence of a dehydrating agent and an inert base and/or a suitable catalyst, and optionally in the presence of an inert solvent;

where the above starting compounds of formula 2 and 3 may also be present with functional groups in protected form if necessary and/or in the form of salts, provided a salt-forming group is present and the reaction in salt form is possible;

any protecting groups in a protected derivative of a compound of the formula 1 are removed; and, if so desired, an obtainable compound of formula 1 is converted into another compound of formula 1 or a N-oxide thereof, a free compound of formula 1 is converted into a salt, an obtainable salt of a compound of formula 1 is converted into the free compound or another salt, and/or a mixture of isomeric compounds of formula 1 is separated into the individual isomers.

8. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active ingredient a compound of formula 1 according to claim 1 or a N-oxide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9.-10. (Cancelled).

11. (Previously Presented) A method for the treatment of a disease which responds to an inhibition of protein kinase activity, which comprises administering a compound of formula 1 according to claim 1 or a N-oxide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein said disease is a leukemia which responds to an inhibition of the Raf and/or Abl tyrosine kinase activity.

12.-13. (Cancelled).